BOSTON, June 8.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity in London, *to his Friend in* Boston, *dated* April 11th 1767.

SIR,

I AM glad to find by your Letter of the 31ſt of December, that your General Court has at length had the grace to make a juſt compenſation to the ſufferers in the late riots. They did not do it too ſoon; for about the time of the arrival of the news, a diſpoſition was riſing here to make a ſtrict enquiry why it was ſo long delayed.

What you mention of your diviſions has proved a great misfortune to both countries; for I can't but conſider their intereſt as the ſame, and think that no one can injure the one without hurting the other. We are now beginning to ſee our error, and are uniting here in one opinion with regard to the ſupporting the honor of the crown, and the authority of the legiſlature. The open diſobedience of the aſſembly of New-York to the act for quartering the ſoldiers, has raiſed a ſpirit in Parliament which I have not ſeen before. All now agree that government would be no more, if it ſuffered any of its ſubjects to diſpute its ſupreme authority. The Lord Chancellor ſome time ago ſaid that that Colony was in a ſtate of delinquency; and every member of the adminiſtration in both houſes hath in the ſtrongeſt terms declared that they would go as far as any men in the maintenance of the King's rights. The firſt Lord of the Treaſury and the Secretary of State intimated in the Houſe of Lords laſt week that Lord Chatham with the aſſiſtance of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Preſident, &c. is preparing a bill for this purpoſe, and a plan for carrying it into execution. The ready obedience of Pennſylvania was mentioned to their honor, and a juſt diſtinction ſeems intended to be made between the different provinces according to their different behaviour. I am ſorry to find that your a——y has been bro't to imitate thoſe of New York. Thoſe men ſurely muſt have very little regard to the intereſt of the province, who have been uſing every art to miſlead an honeſt well meaning people, for their own factious purpoſes.

Not that you have any ground of fear from the meaſures now taking. All paſſion, prejudice and reſentment have been moſt fully diſclaimed, & the perſons who are to form and execute the plan are the very men whom your people have been taught to think your beſt friends, and are raiſing ſtatues to. Far from injuſtice therefore you have nothing to expect, but what will be dictated by ſentiments of the utmoſt conſideration and good will. I know that Mr. Grenville, whoſe eſtimation and authority in parliament is riſing every day, has not the leaſt reſentment againſt the colonies, and am perſuaded that the plan would be formed by him with full as much moderation. But the ſtrong prejudices which are now prevailing in your country in favour of Lord Chatham make it more deſirable that this buſineſs ſhould be entered on by him and Lord Chambden than by any one elſe.

I have attended the Houſe of Lords the three days on which the American Affairs have been mentioned there. Much was ſaid Yeſterday about your tacking an act of indemnity to that for the Compenſation. Acts of grace can originate only in the crown. Lord Shelburne was amazed that his Letter could have given the leaſt countenance to the paſſing of it: But Lord Mansfield excuſed the governor. The council will certainly declare that part void; but that need give no alarm, becauſe ſomething equivalent will be done here. The intended bill is to begin in the Houſe of Commons. The attention of that houſe has for ſome time been engaged in the Eaſt-India buſineſs. But they have reſolved on the 30th inſtant, immediately after the receſs, to take the American papers into conſideration.

Lord Mansfield yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords made one of the fineſt ſpeeches I ever heard, upon the wickedneſs and the folly of your incendiaries; who againſt the conviction of their own minds are endeavouring to raiſe jealouſies and alienate the affections of his Majeſty's Subjects in America from his government here; and upon the fatal tendency of ſuch a ſeparation between them, if it could be effected as that muſt neceſſarily produce diſſentions among yourſelves and wars between the ſeveral provinces, for want of a common arbiter, and at laſt end in a ſtate of ſubjection to ſome foreign power, who would draw the bonds of ſubmiſſion much tighter than they ever were before. All that he ſaid carried conviction to his hearers, from the arguments he uſed and the nature of things themſelves. I hope that thoſe reaſonings will never come to be verefied by experiment."——

We hear from Bridgwater, that laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, after a Number of Men had erected a Frame for a Dwelling Houſe, and ſecured it in the uſual Manner, there of a ſudden came up a black Cloud, which ſoon vented itſelf in violent Guſts of Wind, and which to the aſtoniſhment of all, immediately cruſhed the whole Frame to the Ground, and deſtroyed a conſiderable part of the Timber.——

Capt. Allen in a Veſſel arrived at New-London from Guadaloupe, on the 16th of May, in lat. 37. 22. long. 71, 30. ſpoke with a Sloop, Samuel Gray, Maſter, belonging to this Place, who had been out 7 Months on a Whaling Voyage, and had on board 120 Barrels of Oil, and then had a large Whale laſh'd along ſide.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

THURSDAY laſt arrived the Lord Hyde packet boat in 6 weeks from Falmouth; the Engliſh prints received by her are to the 12th of April, which are not ſo late by a week as thoſe brought by Captain Hunter, arrived at Boſton, they contain little or nothing relative to American affairs; but by private letters we learn, that a late *Act* paſſed at Boſton, called the *Indemnity Act*, has given much diſguſt to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, eſpecially the Houſe of Lords, who we are told, immediately voted that every minute relative to that matter ſhould be ordered to be eraſed out of the Journal of the proceedings of the Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay: —That little or nothing had been done by Parliament, with regard to America, but that the 24th of April was fixed upon to begin with our affairs; and that it was generally ſuppoſed we ſhould have permiſſion granted for the emitting paper-money as a legal tender:—That three ſhips of 74 guns was getting ready for America, and were to take on board the 16th (Giſborne's) and the 26th (Scott's) regiments for New-York; the 18th, (Sir John Seybright's) for Philadelphia; and the 10th, (Sandford's) for Quebec; and that the regiments now in America, would be ſent home.

Tueſday laſt Captain Smith arrived here from Boſton, with whom came under the care of two Conſtables, *Joſeph Andrews*, who had been often mentioned in this paper, as a Priſoner concerned in the Murder of Capt. Duryee of this port, and ſeveral other perſons, on the High Seas: He was attended to the Goal by a numerous Croud of Spectators; and its hoped he will now ſoon have juſtice done him.— He was examined before the Governor and Council, and denied every thing that was alledged againſt him, and ſays that Capt. Duryee's cloaths and the caſh he had, was given him by Johnſton, who was broke on the wheel at Statia, and the man who firſt diſcovered the murder at St. Kitts, and the reaſon he aſſigned for not diſcovering the murder was, that he was loth the butchers who perpetrated the murder ſhould be hanged for it.

LONDON, March 20.

To the Printer of the Publick Advertiſer.

The buying and ſelling Places under the GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

IN the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, her Majeſty made the following publick Declaration, 'that the ſelling of 'Offices and Places in Great Britain, which 'concern the Adminiſtration, or Execution 'of Juſtice, or the Receipt, Comptrolment, 'or Payment of any of her Treaſures, Mo'nies, Cuſtomes, or Revenes whatſoever, or 'of any of the Offices or Places in her Houſe'hold and Family, to be highly diſhonoura'ble to her Majeſty, prejudical to her Service, 'introductive of Corruption and Extortion, 'and a Diſcouragement to Virtue and true 'Merit; and that her Majeſty was reſolved 'to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to diſcourage 'and prevent the ſelling the ſame: And 'therefore declared her Pleaſure, that no 'Perſon whatſoever do preſume to ſell or 'buy, or knowingly permit to be ſold or 'bought, any of the Offices or Places afore'ſaid, or take or permit to be taken, any 'Money, Fee, Reward, or any Profit what'ſoever, or any Promiſe, Agreement, Co'venant, Bond or Aſſurance to have, or 'receive the ſame for any Offices or Places 'aforeſaid, or being admitted into or placed 'in them, or any of them, not permitted by a 'Statute made in the Fifth Year of the Reign 'of King Edward IV. againſt the ſelling of 'Offices, or other than ſuch Fees as by Law 'are allowed to be taken, upon Pain of in'curring her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure. And 'her Majeſty commanded and required, that 'all Perſons to whom it ſhall belong, to no'minate or place, or admit into any of the 'ſaid Offices and Places, for Money or other 'Reward whatſoever; and that they do not 'ſuffer any of them to be ſold, except as in 'the before recited Act of Parliament is ex'cepted. And her Majeſty further declared, 'that ſhe would give all due Encouragement 'to ſuch Perſons, who ſhall diſcover and 'proſecute any Perſon or Perſons for buying 'or ſelling any to the Offices or Places afore'ſaid, contrary of Law. And that all Per'ſons concerned might take Notice hereof, 'her Majeſty commanded that this Declara'tion be forthwith printed and publiſhed.'

Signed, JOHN POVEY.

APPLICATION.

Let it be imagined, that his preſent Majeſty has virtually made the ſame publick Declaration as her late Majeſty Queen Anne did; and that under the preſent Adminiſtration, real Merit and publick Spirit are the certain Road to all Places of Truſt, Honour and Profit under the Government. Is not this acting in general conſiſtant with what his Majeſty hath already done in particular with regard to his choice of the Earl of Chatham? For, has not the Event been owing to his Lordſhip's meritorious publick Services, and the great Eſteem he is in with the People, that the King has been induced to place him at the Head of his Adminiſtration? and if that noble Earl ſhall be actuated in his general Conduct by the ſame Motives of Publick Good, as his Majeſty hath been in the Choice of his Lordſhip, will he not prefer perſons of Merit, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their publick and private Virtues, to thoſe who have nothing of that to recommend them? Nothing but their Money to purchaſe Places, or their Intereſt any how to obtain them, though ever ſo undeſerving, when compared to thoſe who have merited and earned them. Was the great Miniſter to make this the grand Criterion of Preferments to Offices of Truſt, Honour, and Reward, might not his Lordſhip bid Defiance to all Oppoſition to his Meaſures? For if his Coadjutors in Adminiſtration are choſen from the ſame noble Principle, that his Majeſty has made Choice of his Lordſhip, and every Branch of the Miniſtry give the like Attention in their Choice of all the other great Officers of the ſeveral Departments of publick Buſineſs, may it not be preſumed, that all the ſubordinate Officers under them will likewiſe be filled with Perſons of Integrity, and Ability, and to execute Inferior Truſts, without being obliged to buy them, or any how obtain them to the Diſgrace of Government?

The turning out of, and turning into Places upon theſe juſt Principles, the Publick Service and Honour of the King will ever juſtify; and if the general Senſe of the Nation may be preſumed to give a Sanction to, and uphold ſuch laudable Meaſures of Adminiſtration, what will an Oppoſition avail made by ſuch Men, who aim at forcing themſelves and their underſtraping Dependants into Office, in order to carry on their ignominious Trade of Place-Jobbing to enrich themſelves, though they ruin the Nation?

CATO.

A few Hogſheads of

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